

Urbanization to Urbanism Understanding the Pattern of Urban Development in Indian State

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Abstract – India, one of the speedy non-mechanical nations of the world, is experiencing high advancement speed of metropolitan concentrations and along these lines assembly of metropolitan people is growing in metropolitan settlements. To be sure, it is expected that with the current speed of urbanization, over 70% of the general population will be obliged in metropolitan networks in an extra 50 years. As a fragment wonder, urbanization is seen as a connection including the out and out and relative advancement of metropolitan settlements similarly as people inside a geographical region. Solidly associated with the 242 section development is the essential change around there, following upon the improvement of infrastructural and institutional new development, which prompts better everyday conditions. The third thought is associated with social strategy. The metropolitan territories, being the point of convergence of progress, are the social affair ground of material things, yet moreover of characteristics, mindsets, culture, customs, language, etc which at last lead to the course of action of a substitute plan of metropolitan culture.

Keywords – Urban Development, Urbanization, Population, Demographic

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INTRODUCTION

The metropolitan zones, every one of the more particularly the metropolitan networks, have for a long while been seen as focal signs of all monetary and definitive activities, from where spread of culture, guidance, data and information, science and development, trade and business and diverse other money related activities occur. With such centrality and importance the metropolitan zones, both little and enormous, have grown wherever on the world in their general population size, areal degree and handiness. The speed of improvement is, regardless, extremely high in the enormous metropolitan spaces of non-mechanical countries like India, where the ruralites consider the to be centers as makers of their destiny. With 31.16 for each penny metropolitan individuals (2011 Census) India is one of the littlest urbanized countries of the world. By the by, in all around terms, its metropolitan individuals measure is second most prominent on earth after China (2011 Census). The metropolitan people improvement in any space is, honestly, the joined delayed consequences of regular addition of people in metropolitan locales, movement, renaming of natural zones into metropolitan areas and change in the constraint of the current metropolitan domains. Such a connection of urbanization has hence unfathomably changed the portion and monetary plan of the colossal metropolitan domains including metropolitan networks and their ecological elements,

in this manner making the metropolitan environment more unique and complex.

Urbanism, a way of life which perceives metropolitan people from their natural accomplice (Ghosh, 2006), is the living society got by the urbanites. Urbanism accomplishes an inspiration for better standards for regular solaces and competition for space, another social event character for the most part subject to monetary examinations instead of on association; similarly a breakaway from religioritualistic ties and adhering to a more normal way of life (Ramachandran, 1996). A basic piece of metropolitan and common differentials in India is that the metropolitan territories are the concentrates whence western metropolitan characteristics are diffused and social change begins. From now on, England contacts 3 India. Nevertheless, the chance of urbanism is genuinely interesting and not as clear as above by virtue of an insufficiently urbanized state like Assam, which is dominantly commonplace, and where no one has a spot with a city, yet everyone does.

Basically all of the metropolitan occupants follow their basic establishments in rural domains from where they have migrated long back or actually for the most part searching for an unrivaled living, in this path zeroing in on their odds in a metropolitan local area before loyalties to the

commonplace setting-place where they are considered. The city, being the spread center for western ways of life and as life in metropolitan zones is moderately freed from tight amicable controls of town, sojourners from the town with their own specific manner of life, conviction frameworks, perspective towards different issues, individual lead standard, endeavor to adjust up or change with the unmatched culture (as seen by the totally open tenants), thusly diffusing into a mixed culture showing segments of both ruralism and urbanism. Hence, the commonplace metropolitan capability has never been sharp. This is legitimate for both landuse and human characteristics like mental lead, language, customs, customs, dressing sense, etc of the metropolitan occupants.

Thusly, yet the example of urbanization is showing a positive example, the mental set-up of the urbanites is at this point skewed towards ruralism, changing metropolitan networks into metropolitan towns. In fact, even today one spectators the effect of customs, customs, services, vernaculars, land-use, social-groupings, family establishment, food-affinities and substitute techniques for social lead of country Assam upon metropolitan Assam, which opposes all guidelines of western urbanism. As such, whether or not urbanization and metropolitan improvement have provoked urbanism and urbane way of life in the state is at this point a focal issue mark. Simply being a metropolitan occupant isn't the solitary significant pre-basic. To be sure, the idea of metropolitan life ought to be perceptible among the metropolitan tenants. If there exists no differentiation among ruralism and urbanism, the whole cooperation of urbanization and metropolitan improvement is a mistake. With the above establishment, the current investigation issue named "Urbanization and Urbanism: Understanding the Pattern of Urban Development in Assam", is taken up to explore 4 the genuine components of urbanization and metropolitan improvement circumstance in Assam comparing to the way of life of people of metropolitan towns.

OBJECTIVES

1. To look at the example of advancement of metropolitan concentrations and metropolitan people in Assam tantamount to the nation when all is said in done and its different parts;
2. To assess the general responsibility of ordinary addition similarly as movement and various factors towards metropolitan people improvement in the state during 1971-2011;

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Urbanization, metropolitan development and urbanism are three specific and different pieces of

Urban Geography which demands solitary thought and judgments. All of the three highlights has its own field of solicitation along these lines requires different techniques for explanation and subsequently an outline of various compositions relating to each component has been endeavored to do value to the investigation work. Expansive arrangements with urbanization generally subject to people, areal degree and number of metropolitan concentrations in transient scale have been passed on all through the nineteenth century including the present. In all honesty, writing concerning metropolitan centers is plentiful which point of fact has helped a ton with journey the investigation work in authentic perspective. In any case, this holds helpful for simply the underlying two pieces of the investigation issue, however the third viewpoint, for instance urbanism is sensibly similarly as speculatively complex which has been unraveled differently by different metropolitan sociologists and geographers.

Urbanization

An operational conceptualisation of urbanization is given by Ghurye (1969) in his volume *Caste and Race in India*, wherein he depicts urbanization as only advancement of country neighborhood metropolitan milieu and moreover the results of this improvement upon both the commonplace and metropolitan setting. Nevertheless, Pocock's (1961) discernment on the chance of urbanization is exceptionally not equivalent to the general thought. He forms "..... the Indian city, old or current, in India is correspondingly as American city in America. Nothing is procured by imagining that the word 'city', therefore proposes certain comparable features". Thusly, the situation of Indian urbanization ought to be treated in its own perspective, setting and precision.

The modified book of Ganguly (1995) entitled *Urbanization and Development in North East India* is a grouping of papers presented at a workshop on 'Urbanization and Development in North-Eastern Region: Trends and Policy Implications', facilitated by North-East India Council for Social Science Research in Shillong. For all intents and purposes all of the papers independently deal with the assessment of the example of the turn of events and illustration of urbanization including opportunities for future metropolitan turn of events and bound together issues. Bhuyan and Das (1995) in their paper named 'The Trend of Urban Development in NER with Special Reference to Assam', is critical in such way. Ensuing to taking a gander at some metropolitan settlements of Assam, they are of the view that metropolitan concentrations in Assam generally are of common nature and subsequently layout of the veritable town district from its interfacing fringe area is absolutely inconvenient. The paper moreover sees that urbanization in Assam is remiss and there is insufficiency of good metropolitan structure

workplaces for profitable activities. Another paper by Mishra and Athparia (1995) named 'Impact of Urbanization on the Karbis of Assam', includes how the turn of events, progression and working of the two towns of Karbi Anglong, viz. Diphu and Hamren sway the social, political and monetary lifestyle of the space.

Ramachandran (1991) in his extraordinary work *Urbanization and Urban Systems in India*, gives a particular record of the urbanization association and models in India both in spatial and passing setting. He has given a nuanced appreciation of the urbanization cooperation with substitute perspective using diverse fitting and huge quantitative methodologies. The book starts with the chronicled record of the metropolitan communication in India, going through old-fashioned, middle age and present day organizes each at various level of power. Other than adequate depiction, genuine gathering and evaluation of the as a rule metropolitan game plan of India is excitedly recommendable. Moreover, unique quantitative strategies like Rank-Size Relationship, Primacy, Entropy, Central Place, Range of Good, Threshold, Centrality Index, etc have been enough used to check the level of urbanization measure in India.

Ramachandran restricts himself to the quantitative point, yet also gives a sweeping portrayal of the sociological piece of country metropolitan association and the results from that point on. Overall, the work is significantly commendable which has given significant encounters in building the establishment of the current investigation issue by supporting the applied establishment including the reasonable methods to be used for depicting and enhancing the by and large capricious structure.

The changed book entitled *Urbanization in India: Sociological Contributions* by Sandhu (2003) fuses relatively few picked articles edifying the sociological perspective of urbanization. Desai in his article 'Urbanization and Social Stratification' and Rao's 'The Folk-Urban Continuum' are uncommonly clear as they deal with the sociological and social effect of natural homeless people upon the metropolitan core interests. They are of the view that ruralurban homeless people in a general sense truly prefer to get settled those zones where same culture, custom and prejudice exist and thusly parcel multi-helpful metropolitan structure into specific social units, where people of basically same social establishment exist, therefore invalidating the cosmopolitan exhibition of the metropolitan system. Bhagat and Mohanty (2009) have broadly depicted the example and illustration of urbanization in India, considering fragment viewpoints since the year 1901 including the causes behind offbeat example of metropolitan advancement at different time periods at state level. The paper similarly looks at the four fundamental explanations behind urbanization, with phenomenal complement on migration. The assessment closes with the assumption for how should be future

urbanization and what may be the most basic justification its turn of events.

Urban Development

While urbanization is basically seen concerning fragment change, metropolitan progression is the all-around institutional, infrastructural and monetary advancement of the metropolitan center, considering which the individual fulfillment of the metropolitan tenants depends. Various examinations related to metropolitan improvement pondering various methodology, procedures and approaches have been endeavored wherever on the world with substitute perspectives. Master (1968) in his assessment paper named 'A quantitative Expression of the Pattern of Urban Settlements in Selected Areas of the United States' portrays in detail the utility of Near-Neighbor Analysis and besides takes a gander at the authenticity of the strategy by pondering the metropolitan settlements of USA. His assessment shows that most of the metropolitan concentrations in US are reliably appropriated or are in the skirt of achieving consistency, while others show an immediate model. The exclusion for the work lies in the manner that instead of considering the standard straight line distance between two nearest metropolitan centers, he has considered the genuine road distance which is in itself stunning, for it will reflect the certified movement illustration of metropolitan settlements.

Sharma and Sandhu's (2013) adjusted volume 'Little Cities and Towns in Global Era: Emerging Changes and Perspectives' is an assortment of different critical investigation works reliant upon the speculative piece of metropolitan improvement elucidated obviously with logical examinations from Indian metropolitan territories. Among these the assessment work entitled *Culture of Small-Town India* by Robinson (2013) merits referring to. He gives a significant thought and understanding of the overall urbanism in unassuming networks and metropolitan zones in India basically to the extent effect of overall economies and changing use illustration of the urbanites. He has also dealt with the level of effect of correspondence media in difference in way of life of the metropolitan occupants with assortments among the average workers, women individuals, etc. Another paper "Metropolitan Development and Small Towns in Punjab" by Sandhu and Sandhu is an elaborative work upon metropolitan progression in Punjab with exceptional considered unassuming networks. The makers have effectively used various records like prosperity workplaces, informational workplaces, water supply, sewerage structure, roads, schooling level, cultivating workers, ghetto people, etc to quantify the level of metropolitan progression in the state. It is remarkable that each point picked for the examination of metropolitan improvement configuration has

been analyzed class-wise, which gives clear perception about the degree and level of distinction available for use and availability of metropolitan accommodations around there. Sharma (1979) in his investigation paper named 'Metropolitan Growth and Spatial Pattern of Urban Development in the Brahmaputra Valley, Assam', takes a gander at in detail the spatial assortment and levels of leadership of metropolitan progression of towns and metropolitan networks with the help of rank-size rule and incomparability list.

The results uncover that there exist uncommon assortment in the dissemination and isolating of different classes of metropolitan concentrations in Assam. The improvement of particularly communicated different evened out metropolitan system is at this point missing with a reformist tendency towards modifying of the metropolitan model. Valuable character of a metropolitan center expects winning part in the obsession and deconcentration of metropolitan people in a space in like manner affecting the two its size and level of improvement. Another investigation paper to be explicit 'Metropolitan agglomeration, Quality of Life and the Issue of Urban Deconcentration in India', by Bhattacharya (1991) deals with the instances of metropolitan improvement in India during 1901-1981, by pondering metropolitan agglomeration, structures, nature of metropolitan life and metropolitan deconcentration types. With extending tendency of metropolitan agglomeration the individual fulfillment in metropolitan centers is degrading with growing pressing factor upon environment.

Furthermore, Bhagabati (1996) in his paper 'Instances of Urbanization in the Peripheries of India: The occasion of North-Eastern Border Region', underlines upon the spatio-brief improvement of urbanization in North-East India with respect to estimate and scattering of metropolitan concentrations and the movement of towns in regards to the greater towns. The maker is of the view that the withdrew, land-darted nature of the area is the key driver of low level of urbanization around there.

Urban Culture and Urbanism

Urbanism is a sociological thought, which basically deals with the metropolitan way of life. It in a general sense solidifies the assessment on metropolitan culture and customs which are prevalent in a particular metropolitan core interest. The metropolitan culture is all around tantamount regarding the totally open in western countries where level of urbanization is very high. In any case, the comparable doesn't make any difference to farming countries like India, where there is stepped contrast in natural and metropolitan living style and culture. Taking everything into account, the real thought being sociological and lead in nature, it is difficult to fathom with little piece of strong work in such way,

particularly in India. Writh (1938), a social researcher, is seen as the first to propel the possibility of metropolitan culture. In his careful paper named "Urbanism as a way of life", he has skilfully dealt with the accessible assets to fathom the complexities of metropolitan tenants in a metropolitan setting. It was he, who veered off himself from the normal portion importance of urbanization and came out with a sociological explanation which is considered as base of metropolitan sociological assessment today. As shown by him, "Urbanization no longer implies only the cycle by which individuals are pulled in to a spot called the city and melded into its game plan of life. It implies furthermore to that consolidated supplement of the traits undeniable of the technique for life which is connected with the improvement of metropolitan zones in conclusion to the movements in the direction of strategies for life saw as metropolitan which are clear among people, any spot they may be, who have gone under the spell of the effects which the city applies by uprightness of the power of its establishments and characters working through the strategies for correspondence and transportation.

METHODOLOGY

Urbanization, Urban Development and Urbanism—the three enormous parts of metropolitan examinations require huge data for genuine encapsulation of the genuine quintessence and coarseness of the miracles. Dependent upon the source and nature of data, the strategy contrasts both according to the issue oversaw and the course of assessment work.

Consideration: Keeping in see the far and wide thought of urbanization, value has been done by picking the whole of the area of Assam, where the assessment is orchestrated basically subject to discretionary data for the period 1901-1971 overall and 1971-2011 explicitly. Nevertheless, to highlight the veritable character of the metropolitan spaces of Assam, 18 metropolitan centers have been reasonably picked subject to their geological flow, people size and handiness using data for 2011 Census. Likewise, for the survey of wards of the individual metropolitan centers, their geographical region, for instance focus, midway and periphery wards have been picked and some specific neighborhood are considered with the objective that the whole metropolitan domain is properly tended to. Isolated unpredictable reviewing procedure has been used so the respondents cutting across different circles of life are truly tended to. The units of insight and the model size have been kept huge enough with the objective that a point by point impression of the issue is occupied with the investigation work.

Sample Design (Regional and Urban Class based distribution of sample towns)

Geographical Location		Urban Center Class based on Population (2011)						Total Number of UCs selected
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	
Brahmaputra Valley	Upper	Disseka		Dibrugarh	Hilpurti	Tekn	Jorhat	5
	Middle		Tezpur		Kamrup			2
	Lower	Guwahati	Dibrugarh	Kokrajhar	Brahmanbaria	Panbari		5
Hill Region				Tezpur	Hailong		Burma	3
Barak Valley		Nilbari		Hailakandi		Bodharpur	Bly. Towa	3
Total Urban Centers in Assam		6	8	26	32	93	30	214

The assessment relies upon both fundamental and assistant data. The fundamental helper data on metropolitan people, development and the information on renaming of common zones into metropolitan locales have been clearly assembled from the diverse Census of India disseminations, similar to Town Directory and District Census Handbook. Furthermore, Statistical Hand Book of Assam, Economic Survey of Assam and other quantifiable conveyances of the public position associations have moreover been totally utilized for significant grouping of helper data. Additionally, the data on typical augmentation of people have been accumulated from Sample Registration System (SRS), conveyed by Registrar General of India bi-yearly. For the examination of level of urbanization, metropolitan force and metropolitan progression distinctive Census of India dispersions identifying with different time span have been utilized. Town library of Assam since 1971 to 2001 has also been used for metropolitan spotlight shrewd data on different perspectives.

Likewise, district level data of the markers got to explore the metropolitan improvement of the state have been gotten from Household Amenities Booklets appropriated by the Census of India. Further, to lead quick and dirty assessment on the urbanism (way of life) of the urbanites and metropolitan issues, an especially arranged examination plan cum-study has been set up after cautious composing review in the said perspective. To test the substantiality and amplexness of the survey really, two pilot audits have been coordinated in two unmistakable metropolitan settings, for instance the tribal town of Kokrajhar and the cosmopolitan city of Guwahati. Subsequent to resulting changes and adjustments, the survey has been done which is containing three areas, viz. (I) The individual family survey to get data about the all things considered monetary and fragment portions of the families including their lifestyle and strategy for living; (ii) Questionnaire for variety of information about knowledge and points of view on the occupants about some picked portions of the metropolitan concentration in ordinary 25 and its different domains explicitly; and (iii) Personal Observation Survey Schedule. The respondents have been picked discretionarily and divided into Permanent tenants (75%) and Temporary occupants (25%).

Sample Size of Urban Centers considered for Primary Survey

Class	Household Survey Schedule	Schedule-com.	Perception Survey Schedule	Personal Observation Survey Schedule	Total
Class I	Guwahati	50	30	50	150
Others	200 (100 each)	80 (20 each)	20 (10 each)	70 (5 each)	370
Class II	225 (5 each)	60 (30 each)	15 (5 each)	30 (3 each)	300
Class III	200 (50 each)	60 (15 each)	20 (5 each)	20 (5 each)	280
Class IV	180 (45 each)	30 (10 each)	8 (4 each)	10 (2 each)	218
Class V	160 (40 each)	20 (5 each)	12 (3 each)	15 (3 each)	192
Class VI	140 (30 each)	10 (3 each)	2 (1 each)	3 (1 each)	172
Total	1210	210	100	100	1622
Objectives:	To assess the overall socio-economic and demographic aspects of the household including the residents for determining the overall physical development	To critically analyze whether the urban workers are really influenced as it arises	To provide an overall picture of urbanization, what development and influences		

The data so obtained from the field and diverse helper sources have been fittingly assessed, requested, dealt with, characterized and explored by applying appropriate real procedures going from assessment of degrees and midpoints to people tendency assessment, nearest neighbor assessment, centrality document, power record, rank-size relationship examination, entropy, extent of good similarly as cutoff assessment, and multivariate assessment including composite Z-score and PCA (Principal Component Analysis). For showing the meso-level spatial assortment of urbanization measure, the state is divided into five topographical zones, viz. Upper Brahmaputra Valley, Middle Brahmaputra Valley, Lower Brahmaputra Valley, Hill Region and Barak Valley. Furthermore, assortment of urbanization concerning different classes of towns and metropolitan networks reliant upon people thought has similarly been overseen for studying the overall responsibility of different classes of metropolitan settlements to the overall urbanization measure.

CONCLUSION

The urbanism for by far most of the making and juvenile universes is another and disturbing wonder. While the occidental world shows a decently controlled and normalized communication of urbanization, the circumstance is extremely fierce and uncontrolled by virtue of oriental countries like India including the region of Assam. The pattern of urbanization through which people becomes more acquainted with the new urbane way of life has procured speed such a lot of that for all intents and purposes all specialty and corner in the amazing scene has gravitated toward its effect zone. Since religion, position, inescapability of joint and more far off family, society culture, etc. continue winning in for all intents and purposes all of the metropolitan places of Assam, including Guwahati, urbanization isn't coterminous with the western thought of urbanization or westernization.

While the state is experiencing speedy metropolitan progression since the latest decade, the amount of people hurrying into metropolitan zones searching for better ordinary climate has

extended complex, which is the astounding harbinger of totally open culture and customs. Nevertheless, there is sharp separation between the essential rich metropolitan tenants and the new metropolitan occupants in regards to dress model, food affinities, standard of direct, amusement pursuits, socio-social parties including different pieces of living and securing. Eventually there moreover wins some essential resemblances among town and city life to the extent rank, association, considerations during marriage, exacting practices, etc, which can't be surrendered or neglected far and away. Development, educational associations, business openings and association are other institutional wellsprings of linkages among towns and towns. Thusly, towns and towns of Assam can't be seen as dichotomous substances.

They are interlinked now indisputable from each other. Urbanization itself is the eventual outcome of movement in science and advancement and some other related parts, yet once urbanization transforms into a reality in itself, it accomplishes formal affiliations and establishments, composed techniques for transport and correspondence, and makes issues of ghettos, blockage and extension in wrongdoing rate. For sure, urbanization is a dependent variable from the start, anyway it will overall transform into a causative factor subsequently. There is a particularly indirect causation during the time spent urbanization, metropolitan new development and urbanism. The metropolitan Assam is experiencing realisation of their towns and metropolitan networks as per sociological viewpoint, as in light of the fact that immense degree progression impelled development to metropolitan concentrations from common areas is the truth of incredible significance and in the process they really will overall hold the natural way of life.

Unusually, on evaluation of the veritable social character of the metropolitan focal points of Assam, it is seen that when urbanism and ruralism meet wherever, the past is significantly more remarkable and safe dissolving, while the latter is a ton of careful than strong and much stable than dynamic. For instance, if a metropolitan inhabitant goes under the effect of rural lifestyle, he might be charmed for some time span, anyway isn't significantly affected. All things considered, the 265 town individual is helpfully affected and much responsible to get metropolitan lifestyle holding accidentally his own special bit. Thus, one can well think about the outcomes as urbanization, metropolitan development and urbanism are on its walk and nobody can answer whither or at what cost.

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